NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1806. [*No.* 2285.

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JOHN MEIN,
ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, January 8, 1806.

MY Father, MARTIN BENSON, having appointed me his Attorney, I forbid all perſons truſting any one whomſoever, in his name; as no debts, ſo contracted, will be paid,

MARTIN BENSON, jun.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

For CHARLESTON, (s. c.)

In about 12 *days,*

THE New, ſtaunch, and faſt-ſailing Ship, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, three hundred and thirty tons burthen, ROBINSON POTTER maſter, now lying at *Wickham's* Wharf.—For Freight or Paſſage having good accommodations, apply to *Sheldon* and *Ruggles*, or to the maſter on board.

Newport, Jan 10, 1806.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 7, 1805.

A NEW Supply of Boat's Oars, juſt received and for Sale by

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 2, 1805.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Dec 7, 1805.

CASE OF THE SHIP HOPE, OF THIS PORT.

We preſent this important Caſe entire.—Many of our readers, and ſome reſpectable correſpondents from abroad, have expreſſed a wiſh to ſee the abſtract of the arguments of Counſel, as well as the Decree of the Court. As it muſt be however, more convenient to have the whole Caſe in one view, we have preſumed upon the indulgence of the public, in re-publiſhing the Decree.

SHIP HOPE, ROBINSON, Maſter.

ABSTRACT OF ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL, AND A FULL NOTE OF THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

British Court of Admiralty, Doctors'-Commons, Thurſday, September 12, 1805.

The SHIP HOPE, ROBINSON, Maſter.

(Before the Right Hon. Sir William Scott.)

King's-Advocate. THIS veſſel, under American colours, with a quantity of ſugar, indigo, ſtaves, and dye-wood on board, was going at the time of the capture from Newport in America, to Amſterdam.—All the documents repreſent the voyage only from Newport to Amſterdam; but the Court will find that this veſſel in March, 1799, ſailed in ballaſt from Newport with ſpecie and a ſmall quantity of iron to Batavia, and there delivered the ſame, and with the proceeds thereof, and with the ſpecie, purchaſed coffee and ſugar, and ſailed to Newport, where ſhe arrived in December following, and there delivered the ſame coffee, and all the fine ſugar, and ſailed therewith in May, 1800, to Amſterdam, and there delivered the ſame, and from Amſterdam ſailed in ballaſt to St. Peterſburgh—(ſtating the different voyages the veſſel had made)—That in February, 1804, ſhe ſailed with a ſmall quantity of iron and ſome ſpecie from Newport to Batavia, and there delivered the iron, and then ſailed about the 7th of June with the ſame ſpecie on board to Manilla, where with the ſpecie the Maſter purchaſed a cargo of ſugar and indigo, and ſailed therewith about the 20th of November following to Newport, where ſhe arrived about the 12th of May laſt, and there delivered the ſame, and then re-ſhipped the ſame cargo, and ſailed from thence on the 30th of June laſt, on her preſent voyage.—The Maſter ſays, that the cargo belongs to Mr. George and Chriſtopher Grant Champlin, who are the ladors of the goods.—The other witneſſes depoſe very much to the ſame effect.—I apprehend the veſſel, having performed a ſimilar voyage upon a former occaſion, firſt going to Batavia, thence to Newport, and from thence to Amſterdam, there cannot be a doubt but that Dutch intereſt is concerned, that it was the original intention of the parties to carry this cargo from the colony of the enemy, to the country of the enemy.—It is not ſuggeſted that ſhe came originally from America for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of this cargo; if the veſſel on her arrival in America had *bona fide* imported theſe goods, and actually paid the importation duties, in that caſe the Court has held the re-ſhipping the goods would not be a ground of confiſcation; but on the other hand, the mere touching at America, and landing the goods, when it was the original intention to bring them on to the country of the enemy, I ſubmit would not have the effect of breaking the continuity of the voyage, that would not be a *bona fide* importation; that I apprehend is the clear and diſtinct principle eſtabliſhed by this Court.—I ſubmit that the fact is eſtabliſhed by the courſe of the former voyage, in which the veſſel did the ſame thing; ſhe goes to Batavia in the firſt inſtance, ſhe purchaſes this ſugar and indigo at Manilla, and ſhe is there going on to Amſterdam, after touching at America as before ſtated.—Therefore this veſſel muſt ſhare the ſame fate of the deciſions which have taken place in other caſes.—It is only when the Maſter comes to be examined that he diſcloſes the hiſtory, and what was the nature of the former voyage, and then he delivers up the papers relative to it, the whole of which repreſent the tranſaction as taking place in America.—I ſubmit, under theſe circumſtances, that the property is liable to confiſcation.

Dr. Lawrence—(ſame ſide)—I think the King's Advocate has ſtated the principles laid down by the Court with great accuracy.—In this caſe the queſtion will be as to the application of them; becauſe the time was from the 12th of May to the 30th of June.—The application of the principle will be the ſame if the fact be the ſame, and it muſt follow the fate of thoſe caſes which the Court has already decided. They certainly do in this inſtance put falſe papers on board, for the purpoſe of giving it the appearance of an interruption in the preſent voyage.

Dr. Arnold—for the Claimants.—With reſpect to the objection as to the conduct of the Maſter, I ſubmit that there was no intention on his part to deceive; for when he came to give his teſtimony before the Commiſſioners' he brought thoſe papers to them, having before declared what was the nature of the voyage.—Another objection is taken in reſpect to the proof of property. I ſubmit to the Court that the proof is as full as can be.—Here is the Regiſter for the ſhip, the Mariner's contract, the Mediterranean paſs, the Invoice and Bill of Lading, expreſſing the account and riſk of the cargo, and to whom conſigned.—But it is ſaid that the tranſaction is illegal, inaſmuch as it muſt be conſidered as a continuation of the voyage.—The Maſter ſays that the goods were originally taken on board at Manilla, but he ſays alſo that they were delivered at Newport in America, that they were landed there, a new crew hired for the ſhip, and that upon the 30th of June a new voyage commenced.—I ſubmit to the Court upon this evidence the caſe is entirely clear of the objection raiſed, inaſmuch as here is a New Exportation in America.—The Mate ſays he is not certain that the whole of the goods were delivered at Newport, becauſe he himſelf was diſcharged from the ſhip; but he was preſent when part of them were delivered, and that he ſaw the ſhip in ſuch a ſituation in which ſhe could not have been if the cargo had remained on board, for ſhe was hoved down, and people pumping at the main hatch way, whilſt ſhe was heaving down. Therefore taking it upon this view, that there is evidence of a legal importation into America, and a new exportation from thence to Europe, it is ſufficient for my caſe; but the government Clearance ſtates, that the goods had been duly imported, which is dated Newport the 24th of June, 1805—and paper No. 43, is the Certificate of the Deputy-Collector and Naval Officer at Newport, ſpecifying the goods ſhipped on board.

Court.—Is there any proof of the payment of the Importation Duties?

Dr. Arnold.—There is proof of the payment of the Duties.

Dr. Lawrence.—But it appears alſo, that there was a draw-back.

Dr. Arnold.—I ſtate to the Court what the evidence is, and ſubmit to its judgment whether it ſupports the fact.—The Maſter ſwears that he landed the cargo in America, and his crew were diſcharged, a new one hired, and that he did not ſail upon the new voyage until the 30th of June—and I am in the judgment of the Court, whether this evidence is, or is not, ſufficient to prove the fact of the importation of the goods into America—but I ſubmit it is not neceſſary, as this is not a trading with the Enemy's colony; for the war did not commence 'till November, 1804, and this ſhip ſailed from Manilla in September preceding*—therefore I truſt upon theſe grounds the parties are entitled to the Reſtitution of their property.

Dr. Swaboy—(on the ſame ſide.)—This important fact ariſes out of thoſe papers with which the Maſter is charged of having concealed; but which I truſt the Court will acquit him of, having delivered them up before his examination.—The voyage has been properly deſcribed, provided there has been a legal importation of the goods into America.—The *prima facie* evidence is ſtrong in this caſe, and I hardly know what can be proof of importation in any other caſe, if this is not ſufficient proof.—The Maſter depoſes to theſe facts. the crew is likewiſe diſcharged, and upon this evidence we ſubmit we are entitled to ſay that it is a new voyage, commencing at Newport in America.

Court.—Is the fact clear, that before the Declaration of War, ſhe ſailed from Manilla?

King's Advocate.—That will make no difference, where it is found they were acting under the idea of Spain being involved in war; any act done in contemplation of war is exactly the ſame as if actual hoſtilities had taken place.—In reſpect to the other point, the proof of actual importation, that is a queſtion of fact upon the intention of the parties;—an ordinary landing might be conſidered as an importation, but not conſidered as breaking the continuity of the voyage—Where there are circumſtances to ſhew, that it was the original intention of the parties

* This appears to be a miſtake of the Stenographer. The Ship Hope ſailed from Manilla about the 20th of November, 1804, and war was not declared by Spain againſt Great-Britain, until the 14th or 16th of December following. The order for repriſals on the part of Great-Britain was iſſued in January, 1805.

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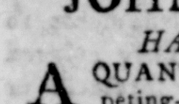

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JOHN MEIN,
ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, January 8, 1806.

MY Father, MARTIN BENSON, having appointed me his Attorney, I forbid all perſons truſting any one whomſoever, in his name; as no debts, ſo contracted, will be paid,

MARTIN BENSON, jun.

Newport, January 10, 1806.

For CHARLESTON, (s. c.)

In about 12 *days,*

THE New, ſtaunch, and faſt-ſailing Ship, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, three hundred and thirty tons burthen, ROBINSON POTTER maſter, now lying at *Wickham's* Wharf.—For Freight or Paſſage having good accommodations, apply to *Sheldon* and *Ruggles*, or to the maſter on board.

Newport, Jan 10, 1806.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 7, 1805.

A NEW Supply of Boat's Oars, juſt received and for Sale by

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, January 3, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 2, 1805.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, with a Barn thereon, all in good repair, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to

SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Dec. 7, 1805.

CASE OF THE SHIP HOPE, OF THIS PORT.

We preſent this important Caſe entire.—Many of our readers, and ſome reſpectable correſpondents from abroad, have expreſſed a wiſh to ſee the abſtract of the arguments of Counſel, as well as the Decree of the Court. As it muſt be however, more convenient to have the whole Caſe in one view, we have preſumed upon the indulgence of the public, in re-publiſhing the Decree.

SHIP HOPE, ROBINSON, Maſter.

ABSTRACT OF ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL, AND A FULL NOTE OF THE SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

British Court of Admiralty, Doctors'-Commons, Thurſday, September 12, 1805.

The SHIP HOPE, ROBINSON, Maſter.

(Before the Right Hon. Sir William Scott.)

King's-Advocate. THIS veſſel, under American colours, with a quantity of ſugar, indigo, ſtaves, and dye-wood on board, was going at the time of the capture from Newport in America, to Amſterdam.—All the documents repreſent the voyage only from Newport to Amſterdam; but the Court will find that this veſſel in March, 1799, ſailed in ballaſt from Newport with ſpecie and a ſmall quantity of iron to Batavia, and there delivered the ſame, and with the proceeds thereof, and with the ſpecie, purchaſed coffee and ſugar, and ſailed to Newport, where ſhe arrived in December following, and there delivered the ſame coffee, and all the fine ſugar, and ſailed therewith in May, 1800, to Amſterdam, and there delivered the ſame, and from Amſterdam ſailed in ballaſt to St. Peterſburgh—(ſtating the different voyages the veſſel had made)—That in February, 1804, ſhe ſailed with a ſmall quantity of iron and ſome ſpecie from Newport to Batavia, and there delivered the iron, and then ſailed about the 7th of June with the ſame ſpecie on board to Manilla, where with the ſpecie the Maſter purchaſed a cargo of ſugar and indigo, and ſailed therewith about the 20th of November following to Newport, where ſhe arrived about the 12th of May laſt, and there delivered the ſame, and then re-ſhipped the ſame cargo, and ſailed from thence on the 30th of June laſt, on her preſent voyage.—The Maſter ſays, that the cargo belongs to Mr. George and Chriſtopher Grant Champlin, who are the ladors of the goods.—The other witneſſes depoſe very much to the ſame effect.—I apprehend the veſſel, having performed a ſimilar voyage upon a former occaſion, firſt going to Batavia, thence to Newport, and from thence to Amſterdam, there cannot be a doubt but that Dutch intereſt is concerned, that it was the original intention of the parties to carry this cargo from the colony of the enemy, to the country of the enemy.—It is not ſuggeſted that ſhe came originally from America for the purpoſe of diſpoſing of this cargo; if the veſſel on her arrival in America had *bona fide* imported theſe goods, and actually paid the importation duties, in that caſe the Court has held the re-ſhipping the goods would not be a ground of confiſcation; but on the other hand, the mere touching at America, and landing the goods, when it was the original intention to bring them on to the country of the enemy, I ſubmit would not have the effect of breaking the continuity of the voyage, that would not be a *bona fide* importation; that I apprehend is the clear and diſtinct principle eſtabliſhed by this Court.—I ſubmit that the fact is eſtabliſhed by the courſe of the former voyage, in which the veſſel did the ſame thing; ſhe goes to Batavia in the firſt inſtance, ſhe purchaſes this ſugar and indigo at Manilla, and ſhe is there going on to Amſterdam, after touching at America as before ſtated.—Therefore this veſſel muſt ſhare the ſame fate of the deciſions which have taken place in other caſes.—It is only when the Maſter comes to be examined that he diſcloſes the hiſtory, and what was the nature of the former voyage, and then he delivers up the papers relative to it, the whole of which repreſent the tranſaction as taking place in America.—I ſubmit, under theſe circumſtances, that the property is liable to confiſcation.

Dr. Lawrence—(ſame ſide)—I think the King's Advocate has ſtated the principles laid down by the Court with great accuracy.—In this caſe the queſtion will be as to the application of them; becauſe the time was from the 12th of May to the 30th of June.—The application of the principle will be the ſame if the fact be the ſame, and it muſt follow the fate of thoſe caſes which the Court has already decided. They certainly do in this inſtance put falſe papers on board, for the purpoſe of giving it the appearance of an interruption in the preſent voyage.

Dr. Arnold—for the Claimants.—With reſpect to the objection as to the conduct of the Maſter, I ſubmit that there was no intention on his part to deceive; for when he came to give his teſtimony before the Commiſſioners' he brought thoſe papers to them, having before declared what was the nature of the voyage.—Another objection is taken in reſpect to the proof of property. I ſubmit to the Court that the proof is as full as can be.—Here is the Regiſter for the ſhip, the Mariner's contract, the Mediterranean paſs, the Invoice and Bill of Lading, expreſſing the account and riſk of the cargo, and to whom conſigned.—But it is ſaid that the tranſaction is illegal, inaſmuch as it muſt be conſidered as a continuation of the voyage.—The Maſter ſays that the goods were originally taken on board at Manilla, but he ſays alſo that they were delivered at Newport in America, that they were landed there, a new crew hired for the ſhip, and that upon the 30th of June a new voyage commenced.—I ſubmit to the Court upon this evidence the caſe is entirely clear of the objection raiſed, inaſmuch as here is a New Exportation in America.—The Mate ſays he is not certain that the whole of the goods were delivered at Newport, becauſe he himſelf was diſcharged from the ſhip; but he was preſent when part of them were delivered, and that he ſaw the ſhip in ſuch a ſituation in which ſhe could not have been if the cargo had remained on board, for ſhe was hoved down, and people pumping at the main hatch way, whilſt ſhe was heaving down. Therefore taking it upon this view, that there is evidence of a legal importation into America, and a new exportation from thence to Europe, it is ſufficient for my caſe; but the government Clearance ſtates, that the goods had been duly imported, which is dated Newport the 24th of June, 1805—and paper No. 43, is the Certificate of the Deputy-Collector and Naval Officer at Newport, ſpecifying the goods ſhipped on board.

Court.—Is there any proof of the payment of the Importation Duties?

Dr. Arnold.—There is proof of the payment of the Duties.

Dr. Lawrence.—But it appears alſo, that there was a draw-back.

Dr. Arnold.—I ſtate to the Court what the evidence is, and ſubmit to its judgment whether it ſupports the fact.—The Maſter ſwears that he landed the cargo in America, and his crew were diſcharged, a new one hired, and that he did not ſail upon the new voyage until the 30th of June—and I am in the judgment of the Court, whether this evidence is, or is not, ſufficient to prove the fact of the importation of the goods into America—but I ſubmit it is not neceſſary, as this is not a trading with the Enemy's colony; for the war did not commence 'till November, 1804, and this ſhip ſailed from Manilla in September preceding*—therefore I truſt upon theſe grounds the parties are entitled to the Reſtitution of their property.

Dr. Swaboy—(on the ſame ſide.)—This important fact ariſes out of thoſe papers with which the Maſter is charged of having concealed; but which I truſt the Court will acquit him of, having delivered them up before his examination.—The voyage has been properly deſcribed, provided there has been a legal importation of the goods into America.—The *prima facie* evidence is ſtrong in this caſe, and I hardly know what can be proof of importation in any other caſe, if this is not ſufficient proof.—The Maſter depoſes to theſe facts. the crew is likewiſe diſcharged, and upon this evidence we ſubmit we are entitled to ſay that it is a new voyage, commencing at Newport in America.

Court.—Is the fact clear, that before the Declaration of War, ſhe ſailed from Manilla?

King's Advocate.—That will make no difference, where it is found they were acting under the idea of Spain being involved in war; any act done in contemplation of war is exactly the ſame as if actual hoſtilities had taken place.—In reſpect to the other point, the proof of actual importation, that is a queſtion of fact upon the intention of the parties;—an ordinary landing might be conſidered as an importation, but not conſidered as breaking the continuity of the voyage—Where there are circumſtances to ſhew, that it was the original intention of the parties

* This appears to be a miſtake of the Stenographer. The Ship Hope ſailed from Manilla about the 20th of November, 1804, and war was not declared by Spain againſt Great-Britain, until the 14th or 16th of December following. The order for reprizals on the part of Great-Britain was iſſued in January, 1805.

to touch at a neutral country, in order to avoid the consequences already stated, where it is a re-shipment in the same vessel, it will shew it was the intention of the parties to send the vessel from the colony of the enemy to the country of the enemy. The mere landing of the goods will not do, the mere giving bonds for the payment of the duties will not do, that was held in the case of the Essex Orne; so I apprehend it was held in the case of the Enoch, Doane; there it appeared there was an original Charter-Party to go to Antwerp.—I believe the duties appeared to be secured also in that case, but it was considered as mere formality.—Upon that ground it was held to be an illegal voyage—so I apprehend in this case, where you have the broad fact of re-shipping the goods, it is not the circumstance of discharging the crew, and re-hiring the crew, that will break the continuity of the voyage.—At all events it becomes necessary for them to shew, that there was no intention of coming on to Europe.—With respect to the continuity of the voyage, on that point there is no occasion to detain the Court, as there is no doubt but the Court will make it follow the fate of those cases already decided, if the continuation of the voyage has the same effect.—My learned friends had not the hardiness to state that the situation of Manilla would make this distinction; they say this transaction happened a month before hostilities took place, but it cannot be said that it was not done in contemplation of war.

Dr. Arnold.—I do venture to state, that that was the general state of Manilla. I did not enter into a discussion of that kind, because it did not appear necessary. I apprehend that was the general situation of Manilla.

Court.—This case is prefied, upon the part of the captors, on the ground of its being a cargo taken in at an enemy's colony (Manilla) and after touching in America, is brought on to the enemy's country in Europe, without breaking the continuity of the voyage, by any act done; and in respect to this question, there is no evidence here, that the continuity of the voyage was sufficiently interrupted.—*Since the case of the Essex, Orne, a mere importation with the intent of exporting* again is not to be taken as a *discontinuity* of the voyage; and I am surprised at the observation made, as if this was a novel rule, a new rule introduced.—I apprehend it is a clear and ancient principle, and perfectly justifiable.—It is not going to a neutral port, and saying you have called at that port in passing, but it must be a *bona fide* importation, and established by evidence, that the continuity of the voyage is solemnly broken with respect to the cargo, in that case the court will look no further.—The time of a vessel staying is of importance, as it shews the intention of the parties.—If it is extremely short, the presumption arising is merely of an evasive nature. At the same time there have been cases in which it has appeared, notwithstanding the shortness of the time, there was sufficient evidence to prove that they went there for the purpose of importation; and it was only in consequence of not finding a market that the cargo was re-shipped, and the court has fairly thought it its duty to hold that the voyage was interrupted.—The mere payment of duties, if there is clear evidence that the importation was for the purpose of immediate exportation and that the cargo was carried there for the purpose of evading the consequences of coming from the colony of the enemy to the country of the enemy that has been held a continued voyage.—The case of the Essex, Orne, is an authority upon the subject, and which is absolutely binding upon myself, because it has its foundation upon every just principle of law—and therefore it must be understood, at least in the present holding of these courts upon the subject, that is the doctrine which they think themselves warranted in applying.—But the question here is, whether in fact in the origin, they can supply any ground upon which this sort of reasoning can be applied.—If it was not a shipment from the enemy's colony, there is an end of the case.—Now it is admitted, that this transaction takes place before the commencement of the war, that the exportation from Manilla was in September, and it was not till November that war broke out between Spain and England.—But it is said, if it was done in contemplation of war, it would have the same effect; so it would, where it appears that such contemplation was at the bottom of the transaction, where there is evidence from the correspondence, or otherwise, to shew that the parties did act in contemplation of the war: In such cases, where the contemplation of the war was established by satisfactory evidence, the court has applied the rule, and that it shall operate exactly the same as if actual hostilities; but nothing of that sort appears here, and the fact being that war did not commence at Manilla till after the vessel had sailed, it is extremely unlikely that a prospect of a war with this country should be entertained with any degree of credit to induce the Americans to speculate upon this subject—but supposing it was an importation from Manilla to Amsterdam at this period, it would be an importation perfectly legal and all transactions in America may be laid out of the case. Upon these grounds there being no dispute upon the property, I shall think myself bound to restore the ship and cargo.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Interesting biographical sketch of the life of Lord NELSON.

IN the year 1770, his Lordship entered on board the Raisonable, of 64 guns, commanded by his maternal uncle Captain Suckling, and from him he received the rudiments of naval tactics. We cannot follow him through the brilliant career of his services in every quarter of the globe—first in the West-Indies; afterwards with Lord Mulgrave to the North Pole, where as our readers know, the two ships were long enveloped in ice, and where the labor of the crews could hardly move them amidst the shoals. At this early period the eager character of his mind displayed itself. He procured a sort of boat to move, either on or off the ice, to explore channels. And a pleasing anecdote is told of the youth at this time. He was one night missing from the ship; search was made for him in all directions—it was imagined he was lost. As day broke he was discovered at a distance on the ice, with a musket, in pursuit of an immense bear, which he had followed the whole night in hopes of killing.—On his return, Captain Lutwidge demanded what motive could have induced him to quit the ship at such an hour, and in such a season? The young hero, with great simplicity replied—"I wished. Sir, to get the skin for my father." He then went to the East-Indies; and, on his return, was made a Lieutenant in 1777. He then went to Jamaica, in the Lowestoffe, as second Lieutenant. In a strong gale of wind, they captured an American letter of marque. The first lieutenant was ordered to board her; but after attempting it, he returned on account of the sea running so high. The Captain exclaimed, "have I then no officer who can board the prize?" The master ran to the gangway—"No," exclaimed Nelson, "It is my turn now, if I come back it will be your's." He was made a post captain in June 1779, and his first ship was the Hinchinbrooke. From this time his services became so conspicuous as to be generally known, and we need not enumerate the brilliant series, as it is indeliably imprinted on every heart.

We cannot, however, refrain from inserting here the narrative of Lord Nelson's first encounter with the Santissima Trinidada, in 1797, as most admirably drawn up by Colonel Drinkwater:

"When Sir John Jarvis, (now Lord St. Vincent) on the 14th February, 1797, had accomplished his bold intention of breaking the enemy's line, the Spanish Admiral, who had been separated to windward with his main body, consisting of 18 ships of the line, from nine ships that were cut off to leeward, appeared to make a movement, as if with a view to join the latter. This design was completely frustrated by the timely opposition of Commodore Nelson, whose station in the rear of the British line, afforded him an opportunity of observing this manœuvre: his ship, the Captain, of 84 guns, had no sooner passed the rear of the enemy's ships that were to windward, than he ordered her to wear, and stood on the other tack towards the enemy. In executing this bold and decisive manœuvre, the Commodore reached the sixth ship from the enemy's rear, which bore the Spanish Admiral's flag, the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns; a ship of four decks, reported to be the largest in the world. Notwithstanding the inequality of force, the Commodore instantly engaged the colossal opponent, and for a considerable time had to contend not only with her, but with her seconds a-head and a-stern, each of three decks. While he maintained this unequal combat, which was viewed with admiration, mixed with anxiety, his friends were flying to his support; the enemy's attention was soon directed to the Culloden, Capt. Troubridge; and in a short time after to the Blenheim, of 90 guns. Capt. Frederick, who opportunely came to his assistance. The intrepid conduct of the Commodore staggered the Spanish Admiral, who already appeared to waver in pursuing his intention of joining the ships cut off by the British fleet; when the Culloden's timely arrival, and Capt. Troubridge's spirited support of the Commodore, together with the approach of the Blenheim, followed by Rear-Admiral Parker, with the Prince George, Orion, Irresistable, and Diadem, not far distant, determined the Spanish Admiral to change his design altogether, and to throw out the signal for the ships of the main body to haul their wind, and make sail on the larboard tack. Not a moment was lost in improving the advantage now apparent in favor of the British squadron; as the Rear-Admiral Parker's division approached the enemy's ships in support of the Captain (Commodore Nelson's ship) and her gallant seconds, the Blenheim and Culloden, the cannonade became more animated and impressive. In this manner did Commodore Nelson engage a Spanish three-decker, until he had nearly expended all the ammunition in his ship; which had suffered the loss of her fore-top-mast, and received such considerable damage in her sails and rigging, that she was almost rendered *hors du combat*. At this critical period, the Spanish three-decker having lost her mizen-mast, fell on board a Spanish two-decker of 84 guns, that was her second; this latter ship consequently now became the Commodore's opponent, and a most vigorous fire was kept up for some time, by both ships, within pistol-shot. It was now that the Commodore's ship lost many men, and that the damages already sustained, through the long and arduous conflict which she had maintained, appeared to render a continuance of the contest in the usual way precarious, or perhaps impossible. At this critical moment, the Commodore, from a sudden impulse, resolved on a bold and decisive measure; and determined, whatever might be the event, to attempt his opponent sword in hand—the boarders were summoned, and orders given to lay his ship on board the enemy. Fortune favours the brave! Nor on this occasion was she unmindful of her favourite.—Ralph Willet Miller, the Commodore's Captain, so judiciously directed the course of his ship, that he laid her aboard the starboard quarter of the Spanish 84—her sprit-sail-yard passing over the enemy's poop, and hooking in her mizen shrouds; when the word to board being given, the officers and seamen, destined for this perilous duty, headed by Lieutenant Berry, together with the detachment of the sixty-ninth regiment, commanded by Lieut. Pearson, then doing duty as marines on board the Captain, passed with rapidity on board the enemy's ship, and in a short time the San Nicolas was in the possession of her intrepid assailants. The Commodore's ardour would not permit him to remain an inactive spectator of this scene. He was aware that the attempt was hazardous; and he thought his presence might animate his brave companions, and contribute to the success of this bold enterprise; he therefore, as if by a magic impulse, accompanied the party in this attack; passing from the fore-chains of his own ship into the enemy's quarter gallery, and thence through the cabin to the quarter-deck, where he arrived in time to receive the sword of the dying commander, who had been mortally wounded by the boarders. He had not been long employed in taking the necessary measures to secure this hard earned conquest, when he found himself engaged in a more arduous task. The stern of the three-decker, his former opponent, was placed directly amidships of the weather beam of the prize San Nicolas; and from her poop and galleries the enemy sorely annoyed with musketry the British, who had boarded the San Nicolas. The Commodore was not long in resolving on the conduct to be adopted upon this momentous occasion; the two alternatives that presented themselves to his unshaken mind, were to quit the prize, or instantly board the three-decker. Confident in the bravery of his seamen, he determined on the latter. Directing, therefore, an additional number of men to be sent from the Captain on board the San Nicolas, the undaunted Commodore, whom no danger ever appalled, headed himself the assailants in this new attack, exclaiming—Westminster Abbey, or glorious Victory! Success in a few minutes, and with little loss, crowned the enterprize. Such indeed was the panic occasioned by his preceding conduct, that the British no sooner appeared on the quarter-deck of their new opponent, than the Commandant advanced;—and asked for the British commanding officer, dropped on the knee, and presented his sword, apologizing at the same time for the Spanish Admiral's not appearing, as he was dangerously wounded. For a moment Commodore Nelson could scarcely persuade himself of this second instance of good fortune; he therefore ordered the Spanish Commandant, who had the rank of a Brigadier, to assemble the officers on the quarter-deck, and direct means to be taken instantly for communicating to the crew the surrender of the ship. All the officers immediately appeared:—and the Commodore had the surrender of the San Josef duly confirmed, by each of them delivering his sword. The Coxswain of the Commodore's barge, (John Sykes, since dead) had attended close by his side throughout this perilious attempt. To him the Commodore gave in charge, the swords of the Spanish officers as he received them; and the undaunted tar, as they were delivered to him, tucked these honourable trophies under his arm, with all the coolness imaginable. It was at this moment also, that a British sailor, who had long fought under the Commodore, came up in the fulness of his heart and excusing the liberty he was taking, asked to shake him by the hand, to congratulate him upon seeing him safe on the quarter-deck of a Spanish three-decker. This new conquest had scarcely submitted, and the Commodore returned on board the San Nicolas when the latter ship was discovered to be on fire in two places. At the first moment appearances were alarming; but the presence of mind, and the resources of the Commodore and his officers in this emergency, soon got the fire under. A signal was immediately made by the Captain for boats to assist in disentangling her from the two prizes; and as she was incapable of further service until refitted, the Commodore again hoisted his pendant for the moment, on board La Minerva frigate; and in the evening shifted it to the Irresistable, Capt. Martin, but as soon as the Captain was re-fitted, he re-hoisted his pendant on board the latter ship.—For such distinguished gallantry on the 14th of February, he received the insignia of the Bath, and the gold medal from his Sovereign, and was also presented with the freedom of the city of London, in a gold box."

It is most remarkable that Lord Nelson should have survived the many severe wounds, and still more exhausting fatigues, which he suffered before he was struck by the fatal shot. But that first great endowment of nature—an inextinguishable spirit, bore him through all his sufferings; and no experience of dangers had served to abate his ardour.

He was engaged in upwards of one hundred and twenty-four actions with the enemy, in all of which his bravery and skill were conspicuous. He lost one eye at Calvi, and one arm at Teneriffe, and on all occasions proved that he thought his body as well as his mind were the property of his country. His humanity was as conspicuous as his courage and his judgment. In the memorable battle of the Nile, which will be recorded in the annals of mankind till the human race shall be wholly extinct, knowing that the wounded of his own ships would be taken care of, he bent his first attention to those of the enemy. He established a truce with the commandant of Aboukir, and through him made a communication to the commandant of Alexandria, that it was intention to allow all the wounded Frenchmen to be taken ashore to proper hospitals, with their own surgeons to attend them, a proposal which was assented to by the French and carried into execution the following day. Thus amidst all the glow of patriotism and the exultation of victory, the Hero did not lose sight of humanity and a sense of compassion for his fellow creatures.

Such were the splendid talents, and the unparalleled services of this distinguished man.

We need not state to our readers the various titles and honors which were bestowed, not only by his own Sovereign, but by all the Potentates and Kings of the World, our Allies, on Lord Nelson. Having no children by the lady whom he married in 1787, Frances Woodward Nesbitt, the widow of Dr. Nesbitt, of Nevis, he procured the titles of Baron and Viscount Nelson of the Nile, to descend to the collateral branches of his family. He is therefore succeeded in his titles by the Rev. Dr. William Nelson, Vice Dean of Canterbury, now Lord Viscount Nelson, whose son Horatio, a most promising young youth, is at Eton, and his daughter, the Hon. Charlotte Mary Nelson, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, is at Merton Place. He has two sisters, both married, Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Matham, and who have numerous families. Those made always a part of his happy family at Merton, and they with every other friend will be inconsolable at his loss.

BY THE MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 11, 1808.

WINTER.

TILL within these few days we have had the most pleasant and delightful weather imaginable. But winter with his icy embraces has come at last and shut the scene.

Yesterday morning the river here was froze over, and from appearances it is probable it will continue so for some time.

During this period too, Congress keep their Doors closed. Indeed closed doors are quite the rage at present, not only at the Congress hall but every where else. It may truly be said that we have passed at once from the verdure of spring to the icy coldness of winter.

On Wednesday, the Indian Chiefs visited the frigate Adams, which was dressed for the occasion. At one o'clock, they were conducted on board, accompanied by the President of the United States and the Secretaries of the navy and of war. A short time after a salute was fired from the frigate. They were then shewn the different parts of the vessel, and the military apparatus. They were highly pleased with this mark of attention, and made their acknowledgments to this effect to the President. They evinced little, if any emotion, at the spectacle or the firing.

PENNSYLVANIA,

PHILADEPHIA. JAN. 10.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

We are not disappointed in finding the conduct of this minister exactly what might be expected from such a character as was given by General Washington, in 1783, to the author of certain anonymous and incendiary letters to the officers of the American army; and it gives us pleasure to know, that his correspondence with *Marbois*, in the case of the New-Jersey, has excited that universal indignation which such perfidious conduct deserves. We find no one who attempts to apologise, either for the wanton insults which he has offered to Messrs. *Nicklin* and *Griffith*, two of our most honorable and respectable merchants; or for the absurd and wicked doctrine which he has broached and maintained with too much success, against those very claims which it was his duty to urge and enforce.

We are well assured that this correspondence has for several months been in the possession of our government, and yet *Armstrong* is permitted to remain at Paris, in the exercise of his ministerial functions! If this is really so, it is high time for every commercial association, for every insurance company, and for the nation at large, to

to touch at a neutral country, in order to avoid the consequences already stated, where it is a re-shipment in the same vessel, it will shew it was the intention of the parties to send the vessel from the colony of the enemy to the country of the enemy. The mere landing of the goods will not do, the mere giving bonds for the payment of the duties will not do, that was held in the case of the Essex Orne ; so I apprehend it was held in the case of the Enoch, Doane ; there it appeared there was an original Charter-Party to go to Antwerp.—I believe the duties appeared to be secured also in that case, but it was considered as mere formality.—Upon that ground it was held to be an illegal voyage—so I apprehend in this case, where you have the broad fact of re-shipping the goods, it is not the circumstance of discharging the crew, and re-hiring the crew, that will break the continuity of the voyage.—At all events it becomes necessary for them to shew, that there was no intention of coming on to Europe.—With respect to the continuity of the voyage, on that point there is no occasion to detain the Court, as there is no doubt but the Court will make it follow the fate of those cases already decided, if the continuation of the voyage has the same effect.—My learned friends had not the hardiness to state that the situation of Manilla would make this distinction ; they say this transaction happened a month before hostilities took place, but it cannot be said that it was not done in contemplation of war.

Dr. Arnold.—I do venture to state, that that was the general state of Manilla. I did not enter into a discussion of that kind, because it did not appear necessary. I apprehend that was the general situation of Manilla.

Court.—This case is' pressed, upon the part of the captors, on the ground of its being a cargo taken in at an enemy's colony (Manilla) and after touching in America, is brought on to the enemy's country in Europe, without breaking the continuity of the voyage, by any act done ; and in respect to this question, there is no evidence here, that the continuity of the voyage was sufficiently interrupted.—*Since the case of the Essex, Orne, a mere importation with the intent of exporting* again is not to be taken as a *discontinuity* of the voyage ; and I am surprised at the observation made, as if this was a novel rule, a new rule introduced.—I apprehend it is a clear and ancient principle, and perfectly justifiable.—It is not going to a neutral port, and saying you have called at that port in passing, but it must be a *bona fide* importation, and established by evidence, that the continuity of the voyage is solemnly broken with respect to the cargo, in that case the court will look no further.—The time of a vessel staying is of importance, as it shews the intention of the parties.—If it is extremely short, the presumption arising is merely of an evasive nature. At the same time there have been cases in which it has appeared, notwithstanding the shortness of the time, there was sufficient evidence to prove that they went there for the purpose of importation ; and it was only in consequence of not finding a market that the cargo was re-shipped, and the court has fairly thought it its duty to hold that the voyage was interrupted.—The mere payment of duties, if there is clear evidence that the importation was for the purpose of immediate exportation and that the cargo was carried there for the purpose of evading the consequences of coming from the colony of the enemy to the country of the enemy that has been held a continued voyage.—The case of the Essex, Orne, is an authority upon the subject, and which is absolutely binding upon myself, because it has its foundation upon every just principle of law—and therefore it must be understood, at least in the present holding of these courts upon the subject, that is the doctrine which they think themselves warranted in applying.—But the question here is, whether in fact in the origin, they can supply any ground upon which this sort of reasoning can be applied.—If it was not a shipment from the enemy's colony, there is an end of the case.—Now it is admitted, that this transaction takes place before the commencement of the war, that the exportation from Manilla was in September, and it was not till November that war broke out between Spain and England.—But it is said, if it was done in contemplation of war, it would have the same effect ; so it would, where it appears that such contemplation was at the bottom of the transaction, where there is evidence from the correspondence, or otherwise, to shew that the parties did act in contemplation of the war : In such cases, where the contemplation of the war was established by satisfactory evidence, the court has applied the rule, and that it shall operate exactly the same as if actual hostilities ; but nothing of that sort appears here, and the fact being that war did not commence at Manilla till after the vessel had sailed, it is extremely unlikely that a prospect of a war with this country should be entertained with any degree of credit to induce the Americans to speculate upon this subject—but supposing it was an importation from Manilla to Amsterdam at this period, it would be an importation perfectly legal and all transactions in America may be laid out of the case. Upon these grounds there being no dispute about the property, I shall think myself bound to restore the ship and cargo.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Interesting biographical sketch of the life of Lord NELSON.

IN the year 1770, his Lordship entered on board the Raisonable, of 64 guns, commanded by his maternal uncle Captain Suckling, and from him he received the rudiments of naval tactics. We cannot follow him through the brilliant career of his services in every quarter of the globe—first in the West-Indies ; afterwards with Lord Mulgrave to the North Pole, where as our readers know, the two ships were long enveloped in ice, and where the labor of the crews could hardly move them amidst the shoals. At this early period the eager character of his mind displayed itself. He procured a sort of boat to move, either on or off the ice, to explore channels. And a pleasing anecdote is told of the youth at this time. He was one night missing from the ship ; search was made for him in all directions—it was imagined he was lost. As day broke he was discovered at a distance on the ice, with a musket, in pursuit of an immense bear, which he had followed the whole night in hopes of killing.—On his return, Captain Lutwidge demanded what motive could have induced him to quit the ship at such an hour, and in such a season ? The young hero, with great simplicity replied—"I wished. Sir, to get the skin for my father." He then went to the East-Indies ; and, on his return, was made a Lieutenant in 1777. He then went to Jamaica, in the Lowestoffe, as second Lieutenant. In a strong gale of wind, they captured an American letter of marque. The first lieutenant was ordered to board her ; but after attempting it, he returned on account of the sea running so high. The Captain exclaimed, "have I then no officer who can board the prize ?" The master ran to the gangway—"No," exclaimed Nelson, "It is my turn now, if I come back it will be your's." He was made a post captain in June 1779, and his first ship was the Hinchinbrooke. From this time his services became so conspicuous as to be generally known, and we need not enumerate the brilliant series, as it is indeliably imprinted on every heart.

We cannot, however, refrain from inserting here the narrative of Lord Nelson's first encounter with the Santissima Trinidada, in 1797, as most admirably drawn up by Colonel Drinkwater :

"When Sir John Jarvis, (now Lord St. Vincent) on the 14th February, 1797, had accomplished his bold intention of breaking the enemy's line, the Spanish Admiral, who had been separated to windward with his main body, consisting of 18 ships of the line, from nine ships that were cut off to leeward, appeared to make a movement, as if with a view to join the latter. This design was completely frustrated by the timely opposition of Commodore Nelson, whose station in the rear of the British line, afforded him an opportunity of observing this manœuvre : his ship, the Captain, of 84 guns, had no sooner passed the rear of the enemy's ships that were to windward, than he ordered her to wear, and stood on the other tack towards the enemy. In executing this bold and decisive manœuvre, the Commodore reached the sixth ship from the enemy's rear, which bore the Spanish Admiral's flag, the Santissima Trinidada, of 136 guns ; a ship of four decks, reported to be the largest in the world. Notwithstanding the inequality of force, the Commodore instantly engaged the colossal opponent, and for a considerable time had to contend not only with her, but with her seconds a-head and a-stern, each of three decks. While he maintained this unequal combat, which was viewed with admiration, mixed with anxiety, his friends were flying to his support ; the enemy's attention was soon directed to the Culloden, Capt. Troubridge; and in a short time after to the Blenheim, of 90 guns. Capt. Frederick, who opportunely came to his assistance. The intrepid conduct of the Commodore staggered the Spanish Admiral, who already appeared to waver in pursuing his intention of joining the ships cut off by the British fleet ; when the Culloden's timely arrival, and Capt. Troubridge's spirited support of the Commodore, together with the approach of the Blenheim, followed by Rear-Admiral Parker, with the Prince George, Orion, Irresistable, and Diadem, not far distant, determined the Spanish Admiral to change his design altogether, and to throw out the signal for the ships of the main body to haul their wind, and make sail on the larboard tack. Not a moment was lost in improving the advantage now apparent in favor of the British squadron ; as the Rear-Admiral Parker's division approached the enemy's ships in support of the Captain (Commodore Nelson's ship) and her gallant seconds, the Blenheim and Culloden, the cannonade became more animated and impressive. In this manner did Commodore Nelson engage a Spanish three-decker, until he had nearly expended all the ammunition in his ship ; which had suffered the loss of her fore-top-mast, and received such considerable damage in her sails and rigging, that she was almost rendered *hors du combat*. At this critical period, the Spanish three-decker having lost her mizen-mast, fell on board a Spanish two-decker of 84 guns, that was her second ; this latter ship consequently now became the Commodore's opponent, and a most vigorous fire was kept up for some time, by both ships, within pistol-shot. It was now that the Commodore's ship lost many men, and that the damages already sustained, through the long and arduous conflict which she had maintained, appeared to render a continuance of the contest in the usual way precarious, or perhaps impossible. At this critical moment, the Commodore, from a sudden impulse, resolved on a bold and decisive measure ; and determined, whatever might be the event, to attempt his opponent sword in hand—the boarders were summoned, and orders given to lay his ship on board the enemy. Fortune favours the brave ! Nor on this occasion was she unmindful of her favourite.—Ralph Willet Miller, the Commodore's Captain, so judiciously directed the course of his ship, that he laid her aboard the starboard quarter of the Spanish 84—her sprit-sail-yard passing over the enemy's poop, and hooking in her mizen shrouds ; when the word to board being given, the officers and seamen, destined for this perilous duty, headed by Lieutenant Berry, together with the detachment of the sixty-ninth regiment, commanded by Lieut. Pearson, then doing duty as marines on board the Captain, passed with rapidity on board the enemy's ship, and in a short time the San Nicolas was in the possession of her intrepid assailants. The Commodore's ardour would not permit him to remain an inactive spectator of this scene. He was aware that the attempt was hazardous ; and he thought his presence might animate his brave companions, and contribute to the success of this bold enterprise ; he therefore, as if by a magic impulse, accompanied the party in this attack ; passing from the fore-chains of his own ship into the enemy's quarter gallery, and thence through the cabin to the quarter-deck, where he arrived in time to receive the sword of the dying commander, who had been mortally wounded by the boarders. He had not been long employed in taking the necessary measures to secure this hard earned conquest, when he found himself engaged in a more arduous task. The stern of the three-decker, his former opponent, was placed directly amidships of the weather beam of the prize San Nicolas ; and from her poop and galleries the enemy sorely annoyed with musketry the British, who had boarded the San Nicolas. The Commodore was not long in resolving on the conduct to be adopted upon this momentous occasion ; the two alternatives that presented themselves to his unshaken mind, were to quit the prize, or instantly board the three-decker. Confident in the bravery of his seamen, he determined on the latter. Directing, therefore, an additional number of men to be sent from the Captain on board the San Nicolas, the undaunted Commodore, whom no danger ever appalled, headed himself the assailants in this new attack, exclaiming—Westminster Abbey, or glorious Victory ! Success in a few minutes, and with little loss, crowned the enterprize. Such indeed was the panic occasioned by his preceding conduct, that the British no sooner appeared on the quarter-deck of their new opponent, than the Commandant advanced ;—and asked for the British commanding officer, dropped on the knee, and presented his sword, apologizing at the same time for the Spanish Admiral's not appearing, as he was dangerously wounded. For a moment Commodore Nelson could scarcely persuade himself of this second instance of good fortune ; he therefore ordered the Spanish Commandant, who had the rank of a Brigadier, to assemble the officers on the quarter-deck, and direct means to be taken instantly for communicating to the crew the surrender of the ship. All the officers immediately appeared :—and the Commodore had the surrender of the San Josef duly confirmed, by each of them delivering his sword. The Coxswain of the Commodore's barge, (John Sykes, since dead) had attended close by his side throughout this perilious attempt. To him the Commodore gave in charge, the swords of the Spanish officers as he received them ; and the undaunted tar, as they were delivered to him, tucked these honourable trophies under his arm, with all the coolness imaginable. It was at this moment also, that a British sailor, who had long fought under the Commodore, came up in the fulness of his heart and excusing the liberty he was taking, asked to shake him by the hand, to congratulate him upon seeing him safe on the quarter-deck of a Spanish three-decker. This new conquest had scarcely submitted, and the Commodore returned on board the San Nicolas when the latter ship was discovered to be on fire in two places. At the first moment appearances were alarming ; but the presence of mind, and the resources of the Commodore and his officers in this emergency, soon got the fire under. A signal was immediately made by the Captain for boats to assist in disentangling her from the two prizes ; and as she was incapable of further service until refitted, the Commodore again hoisted his pendant for the moment, on board La Minerva frigate ; and in the evening shifted it to the Irresistable, Capt. Martin, but as soon as the Captain was re-fitted, he re-hoisted his pendant on board the latter ship.—For such distinguished gallantry on the 14th of February, he received the insignia of the Bath, and the gold medal from his Sovereign, and was also presented with the freedom of the city of London, in a gold box."

It is most remarkable that Lord Nelson should have survived the many severe wounds, and still more exhausting fatigues, which he suffered before he was struck by the fatal shot. But that first great endowment of nature—an inextinguishable spirit, bore him through all his sufferings ; and no experience of dangers had served to abate his ardour.

He was engaged in upwards of one hundred and twenty-four actions with the enemy, in all of which his bravery and skill were conspicuous. He lost one eye at Calvi, and one arm at Teneriffe, and on all occasions proved that he thought his body as well as his mind were the property of his country. His humanity was as conspicuous as his courage and his judgment. In the memorable battle of the Nile, which will be recorded in the annals of mankind till the human race shall be wholly extinct, knowing that the wounded of his own ships would be taken care of, he bent his first attention to those of the enemy. He established a truce with the commandant of Aboukir, and through him made a communication to the commandant of Alexandria, that it was intention to allow all the wounded Frenchmen to be taken ashore to proper hospitals, with their own surgeons to attend them, a proposal which was assented to by the French and carried into execution the following day. Thus amidst all the glow of patriotism and the exultation of victory, the Hero did not lose sight of humanity and a sense of compassion for his fellow creatures.

Such were the splendid talents, and the unparalleled services of this distinguished man.

We need not state to our readers the various titles and honors which were bestowed, not only by his own Sovereign, but by all the Potentates and Kings of the World, our Allies, on Lord Nelson. Having no children by the lady whom he married in 1787, Frances Woodward Nesbitt, the widow of Dr. Nesbitt, of Nevis, he procured the titles of Baron and Viscount Nelson of the Nile, to descend to the collateral branches of his family. He is therefore succeeded in his titles by the Rev. Dr. William Nelson, Vice Dean of Canterbury, now Lord Viscount Nelson, whose son Horatio, a most promising young youth, is at Eton, and his daughters the Hon. Charlotte Mary Nelson, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, is at Merton Place. He has two sisters, both married, Mrs. Bolton and Mrs. Masham, and who have numerous families. Those made always a part of his happy family at Merton, and they with every other friend will be inconsolable at his loss.

BY THE MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 11, 1808.

WINTER.

TILL within these few days we have had the most pleasant and delightful weather imaginable. But winter with his icy embraces has come at last and shut the scene.

Yesterday morning the river here was froze over, and from appearances it is probable it will continue so for some time.

During this period too, Congress keep their Doors closed. Indeed closed doors are quite the rage at present, not only at the Congress hall but every where else. It may truly be said that we have passed at once from the verdure of spring to the icy coldness of winter.

On Wednesday, the Indian Chiefs visited the frigate Adams, which was dressed for the occasion. At one o'clock, they were conducted on board, accompanied by the President of the United States and the Secretaries of the navy and of war. A short time after a salute was fired from the frigate. They were then shewn the different parts of the vessel, and the military apparatus. They were highly pleased with this mark of attention, and made their acknowledgments to this effect to the President. They evinced little, if any emotion, at the spectacle or the firing.

PENNSYLVANIA,

PHILADEPHIA. JAN. 10.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG.

We are not disappointed in finding the conduct of this minister exactly what might be expected from such a character as was given by General Washington, in 1783, to the author of certain anonymous and incendiary letters to the officers of the American army ; and it gives us pleasure to know, that his correspondence with *Marbois*, in the case of the New-Jersey, has excited that universal indignation which such perfidious conduct deserves. We find no one who attempts to apologise, either for the wanton insults which he has offered to Messrs. *Nicklin* and *Griffith*, two of our most honorable and respectable merchants ; or for the absurd and wicked doctrine which he has broached and maintained with too much success, against those very claims which it was his duty to urge and enforce.

We are well assured that this correspondence has for several months been in the possession of our government, and yet *Armstrong* is permitted to remain at Paris, in the exercise of his ministerial functions ! If this is really so, it is high time for every commercial association, for every insurance company, and for the nation at large, to

remonstrate with the government, and in a tone not to be disregarded, to *demand* the recall of a man who can thus perfidiously insult the feelings and sport with the rights of his countrymen. Ordinary oppression may be borne, but this is intolerable—and unless we soon hear of some suitable remonstrances upon the subject, we shall begin to believe that the spirit of the nation is broken down, and that we are prepared to submit, like slaves, to whatever injuries our haughty masters may choose to impose upon us. If we do not soon hear from government upon this subject, they will again hear from us.

Extract of a letter from the city of Washington, dated December 31.

"Yesterday, in consequence of a notice in Mr. Smith's official Intelligencer, the galleries of the house of Congress were numerously attended, to see the different tribes of Indians pay a visit to *their fathers*. As the house of representatives was called to order, the savages entered, dressed in their war habiliments. There were near 40, and who completely filled the inside gallery.—Though I was gratified with a sight of these tribes, yet I was sorry to observe a number of beautiful young female citizens obliged to give up their seats to make room for them. The ladies were compelled to quit the floor of the house, or to view the sight from the upper galleries amongst Turks, Jews, Infidels, and Negroes, or suspend their curiosity. As this is not one of the virtues of the fair sex; they mounted amongst the dingy group.

"The fantastic dress of the Indians, exceeds in description, the limits of my letter. The head warriors were plastered on their faces with a brick dust colour, the next in rank, as I conjectured, were half coloured, and the others retained their natural swarthiness.

"In the evening they gave a dance at the Theatre, and took in return *dollars and ardent spirits*, which, stimulated by the exertions of the evening, killed a chief. Preparations are making for his interment in the Indian style."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 14.

In the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, an article appeared, holding out very flattering prospects respecting our situation with Great-Britain. We feel warranted in saying, that the utmost the information amounted to, was, that Mr. Munroe had said that *he hoped the difficulties between us and Great-Britain might yet be amicably settled.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JAN. 10.

NATIONAL DISGRACE.

In one way or other, a recent circumstance at Washington must derogate from the dignity of the American government and character.

In the *National Intelligencer* of December 30th, the following article appears first under the Washington head:

"We understand, that the Chiefs from the waters of the Missouri, and those from the Cherokee country, intend with their Interpreter, to go to the Capitol this morning at half past 10, to pay a visit to their Fathers, the Representatives of the people."

We have scarcely read the paragraph and imagined the grandeur of the scene, where so many distinguished personages are admitted to the Capitol of the United States, to pay their salutations to the sages of our country, the representatives of our sovereignty, when the following remarkable *official* character of these illustrious visitors is presented to the eye, in the same paper.

War-Office, Dec. 27th, 1805.

As during the festive season, the Indians who have recently arrived from the waters of the Missouri, may be tempted by the accustomed hospitality of the citizens of Washington and George-Town, to drink to excess, and as they are apt to be troublesome when intoxicated, it is requested that the citizens will give them neither wine or strong drink, and that the tavern-keepers and retailers will not sell it to them. A competency being furnished for their use by the government, at the Indian house.

By order of the Secretary of War,
H. ROGERS.

Reader, imagine yourself in a foreign country—that you see strangers take up the American government paper—that it announces in terms expressing satisfaction, a visit to be paid to the most dignified body recognized by our nation, by a number of persons; and immediately informs you, that they are a parcel of drunkards, towards whom common hospitality cannot be exercised with safety!! Would you not blush to your fingers' ends?

It was wretched policy, thus to publish our dirty connexions. Either the Notice of the visit these hopeful Children were to "pay their Fathers;" or the Official proclamation that they were beastly drunkards ought not to have appeared.

Should any one explain to the Aboriginal Chiefs, who have come here "to brighten the chain of Friendship," the libels with which government was insulting them, in their very presence, we should suppose "the talk" would not very much resemble the endearing interviews of "Fathers" and children. It would not be surprising were they to swear vengeance against their Grand-father JEFFERSON.

January 20.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Lamson has kindly favoured us with a Gibraltar paper of Nov. 9th.—It is filled with particulars of the Naval Victory off Cape-Trafalgar:—many of which we have before received.—Four of Lord Nelson's prizes were in that port. Of the 18 French line of battle ships engaged, the following is a correct account of their fate: *Five* got back to Cadiz, two of which were dismasted; *two* were burnt; *four* sunk; *two* wrecked on the coast; *four* were missing, *(those since taken by Capt. Strachan)* and *one* a prize in Gibraltar.

Of the *Fifteen* Spanish ships, *Five* got into Cadiz, dismasted and injured; *two* were sunk, *four* wrecked on the coast, *one* missing; and *three* prizes in Gibraltar.

The Glorioso, a Spanish 80 gun ship, which escaped after Sir Robert Calder's action, took shelter in Madeira, and had arrived at Malaga; where, we learn, the other missing Spanish ship had also arrived.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1806.

☞ We have no European News, from any quarter, later than given in our last.

FROM WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1805.

"There is now in this city, on a visit to our *Chief*, the Chiefs of twelve different tribes of our Louisiana, and other copper coloured Brethren. The Secretary of the Treasury has estimated their support while at the seat of Government, at the moderate sum of 18,000 dollars, including presents.—Members of Congress, and other Gentlemen, were last evening entertained with the exhibition of a *War dance*, War songs, War whoops, &c.—One of the Chiefs died soon after the close of the exhibition. Whether it was owing to his extraordinary exertions for the gratification of his white Brethren, or, to the rigid observance of the orders of the Secretary of War, or to the neglect of the observance of these orders, I have not been able to learn. I presume we shall have a funeral *A-la-mode d'Indiana*.—There is also an Ambassador from Tunis now residing here, at the expence of Government. His suite consists of ten or twelve Tunisians and Moors. They are continually attended by a guard from the Marine Corps. It may, with truth, be said, there never were a greater number of *Foreigners* of DISTINCTION in this place, than at the present time. An improvement in court manners is expected."

JANUARY 11, 1806.

"CLOSED DOORS.—*Monday* the doors of the House of Representatives were closed, to the exclusion of the auditors. *Tuesday* they were again closed—*Wednesday* they were closed—*Thursday* they were closed—and *yesterday* the doors were closed from an early hour till late in the afternoon.

"Something of very great importance must certainly be on the carpet, or the time of the House would not be occupied so constantly in secret deliberations. And what is greatly to their honor, not a whisper is heard out of doors relative to the business which has so earnestly engaged their attention. We most sincerely wish them a happy deliverance out of their difficulties.—All the energies of our government, and all the wisdom of its councils, are requisite to extricate our country from the degraded situation in which it is at present—Our seamen impressed by thousands, our merchants plundered, and insult added to injury in every quarter of the globe. These things should not be—and they ought not to be permitted with impunity by a free, powerful, and independent nation."

The conduct of Gen. ARMSTRONG, on the subject of our commercial Claims against France, has excited the astonishment and indignation of every class of American citizens. It seems to have been reserved for this gentleman "to establish the monstrous doctrine, that the property of his countrymen, when insured, is free game for every cruizer on the ocean; and that insurers are not entitled to redress, because, forsooth, they perchance have realized a handsome profit on some fortunate voyages."

The ordinary revenue of the United States for 1806. is estimated at 12 500,000 dollars. the Mediterranean Fund, arrears of internal duties, direct tax &c. will produce 1,000,000 dolls. the specie in the treasury 4,575 000 dolls. Making 18.075 000 dollars, at the service of the government for 1806.—The permanent expences are estimated at 11.150 000 dollars, the extraordinary demands for 1806, amount to 4,000 000 dolls.—making together 15 150,000 dollars.—Leaving 2,625 000 dollars unappropriated.

M'Kean's Inaugural Speech.—Governor M'Kean made a very short speech to the legislature of Pennsylvania, on his late inauguration: But the following extract will shew that it is full of *pith*. After mentioning the opposition which was made to his re-election, "by artful combinations to impair the confidence of the people; or by groundless slander to destroy an honest reputation," he says,

"If therefore in the course of a short retrospect, you should discover, that the press has been contaminated by the foulest pollutions; that political incendiaries, just landed on our shores, attempt to acquire for sinister purposes, the mastery of the passions and prejudices of the people; nay, that the influence of Legislative names have been insidiously employed in the paltry practices of party;—I pray you, by all the force of precept, as I know you will, by all the weight of example, to resist and repel the danger, with which such proceedings threaten the fame, the honor and the tranquility of the state."

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, a paper said to be the mouth piece of the Executive, observes that had it not been that France and Spain were engaged in the present European contest, we should have been obliged to recede Louisiana to Spain, or go to war with both those powers. The writer of this is said to be Mr. Randolph. If the above be true, we may presume that our tenure in peaceable possession will continue just as long as the close of the present European war.

The last accounts from France mentioned, that Mr. Bowdoin, our deputed Minister to Madrid, was at Paris.

The Rochefort squadron, of four sail of the line and six frigates, are said to have arrived at Martinique.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

The English papers seize every occasion to do justice to the Heroes, Statesmen, and Patriots of the United States. The *London "Courier,"* of the 30th of *October* 1805, contains the following *Anecdote*;—which we do not recollect to have ever before seen.

Anecdote of the late General WASHINGTON.—One REUBEN ROUZY, of *Virginia*, owed the General about 1000*l.* While President of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to jail. He had a considerable landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in *Virginia* for debts, unless at the discretion of the person.—He had a large family, and for the sake of his children, preferred lying in jail to selling his land. A friend hinted to him that probably General WASHINGTON did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances He did so, and the very next post from *Philadelphia*, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a *severe reprimand* to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor ROUZY was, in consequence, restored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night without presenting prayers to Heaven for their "beloved WASHINGTON." Providence smiled upon the labors of the grateful family, and, in a few years, ROUZY enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the 1000*l.* with interest at the feet of this truly great man. WASHINGTON reminded him that the debt was discharged: ROUZY replied, the debt of his family to the father of their country and preserver of their parent, could never be discharged; and the General, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only, however, to divide it amongst ROUZY's children, which he immediately did.

MARRIED.—In this town, on the 16th inst. Mr. *Samuel Allen*, to Miss *Damaris Carr*, daughter of Mr. Samuel Carr.

DIED.—In this town, on the 17th inst. aged 78 years, Mrs. *Elizabeth Cole*, relict of Col. Edward Cole, and daughter of Mr. John Browne, merchant, both late of Newport, and characters well known and respected before the American Revolution.

—On Monday last, after a short but very severe illness, in the 65th year of his age, Capt. *Peleg Wood*, a very worthy and respectable citizen.—His funeral will be this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late dwelling-house in Thames-street, which his relations and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 24.

ENTERED,

NONE.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Hiram, Brownell, Africa
Sloop Fame, Justin, New-York

Newport Independent Volunteers.

THE Members of this Company are requested to meet, at the State-House, THIS EVENING, to receive the Report of their Committee, appointed to draft Rules and Regulations.

And they are also requested to meet every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, for the purpose of Exercising.

Per Order,
D. MELVILL, *Clerk.*

Newport, January 25, 1806.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

The following
BOOKS,
(Among a Variety of Others,)

Are for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury, as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston, viz.

THE complete works of Peter Porcupine, comprehending his most celebrated Political Productions in this country and in England, 12 vols. 8vo. gilt. *These works contain a vast deal of amusement as well as of Political instruction, respecting the affairs of America, at a time peculiarly critical and interesting. They are now become scarce, and independently of the interest which the writer's keen-edged wit and manly sense will never fail to excite, they will in a few years be eagerly sought after, by those who wish to refer to the necessary documents of domestic politics, at the period of their publication.*

Works of Frederick II. King of Prussia, 13 vols. 8vo.

Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, with his Speeches in Parliament, from the year 1736, to the year 1778—3 vols. 8 vo.

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Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vols. 12mo.

Russell's history of Modern Europe (a new and improved edition) 5 vols. 8vo.

History of Mexico (lately published) collected from the Spanish and Mexican historians, from manuscripts and ancient paintings of the Indians, illustrated by charts, and other copper plates; to which are added, critical dissertations on the land, animals and inhabitants of Mexico, by Abbe D. Francisco Savegio Clavigero, translated from the original Italian, by Charles Cullen, Esq. in 3 vols. 8vo.—*A work of the highest reputation.*

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Millot's Elements of General History, 5 vols. 8vo.

Miller's brief Retrospect of the eighteenth century, 2 vols. 8vo

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Holloway's Miscellaneous Poems, 1 vol. 12 mo.

Moore's Anacreon, 1 vol. 8vo. and 2 vols. 12mo.

Junius's Letters, with Heron's Notes, and elegant Plates, 2 vols. 8vo.

Davidson's Virgil, 2 vols. 8vo.

Duncan's Cicero, 1 vol. 8vo.

Young's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.

Bolingbroke's Works, 5 vols. 8vo.

Chatterton's Works, including the supposed poems of Rowley, 3 vols. 8vo.

Gessner's Works, 4 vols. 12mo.

Pindar's Works, 2 vols. royal, 8vo.

Sterne's Works, 7 vols. 12mo.

Pope's Works, 5 vols. 12mo.

The Works of the Right Honorable Lady Mary Wortley Montague; including her correspondence, Poems and Essays, lately published, by permission, from her genuine papers; to which is prefixed the Life of the author by Mr. Dalloway, 5 vols 12mo.—*A work of the highest reputation.*

Shakespeare's dramatic Works, with Dr. Johnson's prefaces and Notes, a new edition, 8 vols. 12mo

Bissett's Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke 2 vols. 8vo.

Murphy's Life of Garrick, 1 vol. 8vo. &c. &c.

Newport, January 24, 1806.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to

JOHN HAZARD, jun.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 20, 1806.

WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Richmond, and the adjacent towns, that they are now erecting a Machine for breaking and carding WOOL, at the mill of Joseph Collins, near Perry's Iron-Works in Richmond, (R. I.)—Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and despatch.—All favours will be carefully attended to, by

ISAAC COLLINS,
EDWARD KNEELAND.

N. B. The Machine will be ready by the first of June next.

Richmond, January 1, 1806.

THE creditors of *William C. Baen*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich on the last Monday in February next; to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, praying that the benefit of an act, made in the year A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'y.*

Newport, January 24, 1806.

remonstrate with the government, and in a tone not to be disregarded, to *demand* the recall of a man who can thus perfidiously insult the feelings and sport with the rights of his countrymen. Ordinary oppression may be borne, but this is intolerable—and unless we soon hear of some suitable remonstrances upon the subject, we shall begin to believe that the spirit of the nation is broken down, and that we are prepared to submit, like slaves, to whatever injuries our haughty masters may choose to impose upon us. If we do not soon hear from government upon this subject, they will again hear from us.

Extract of a letter from the city of Washington, dated December 31.

"Yesterday, in consequence of a notice in Mr. Smith's official Intelligencer, the galleries of the house of Congress were numerously attended, to see the different tribes of Indians pay a visit to *their fathers*. As the house of representatives was called to order, the savages entered, dressed in their war habiliments. There were near 40, and who completely filled the inside gallery.—Though I was gratified with a sight of these tribes, yet I was sorry to observe a number of beautiful young female citizens obliged to give up their seats to make room for them. The ladies were compelled to quit the floor of the house, or to view the sight from the upper galleries amongst Turks, Jews, Infidels, and Negroes, or suspend their curiosity. As this is not one of the virtues of the fair sex, they mounted amongst the dingy group.

"The fantastic dress of the Indians, exceeds in description, the limits of my letter. The head warriors were plastered on their faces with a brick dust colour, the next in rank, as I conjectured, were half coloured, and the others retained their natural swarthiness.

"In the evening they gave a dance at the Theatre, and took in return *dollars and ardent spirits*, which, stimulated by the exertions of the evening, killed a chief. Preparations are making for his interment in the Indian style."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 14.

In the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday, an article appeared, holding out very flattering prospects respecting our situation with Great-Britain. We feel warranted in saying, that the utmost the information amounted to, was, that Mr. Munroe had said, that *he hoped the difficulties between us and Great-Britain might yet be amicably settled.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JAN. 10.

NATIONAL DISGRACE.

In one way or other, a recent circumstance at Washington must derogate from the dignity of the American government and character.

In the *National Intelligencer* of December 30th, the following article appears first under the Washington head:

"We understand, that the Chiefs from the waters of the Missouri, and those from the Cherokee country, intend with their Interpreter, to go to the Capitol this morning at half past 10, to pay a visit to their Fathers, the Representatives of the people."

We have scarcely read the paragraph and imagined the grandeur of the scene, where so many distinguished personages are admitted to the Capitol of the United States, to pay their salutations to the sages of our country, the representatives of our sovereignty, when the following remarkable *official* character of these illustrious visitors is presented to the eye, in the same paper.

War-Office, Dec. 27th, 1805.

As during the festive season, the Indians who have recently arrived from the waters of the Missouri, may be tempted by the accustomed hospitality of the citizens of Washington and George-Town, to drink to excess, and as they are apt to be troublesome when intoxicated, it is requested that the citizens will give them neither wine or strong drink, and that the tavern-keepers and retailers will not sell it to them. A competency being furnished for their use by the government, at the Indian house.

By order of the Secretary of War,
H. ROGERS.

Reader, imagine yourself in a foreign country—that you see strangers take up the American government paper—that it announces in terms expressing satisfaction, a visit to be paid to the most dignified body recognized by our nation, by a number of persons; and immediately informs you, that they are a parcel of drunkards, towards whom common hospitality cannot be exercised with safety!! Would you not blush to your fingers' ends?

It was wretched policy, thus to publish our dirty connexions. Either the Notice of the visit these hopeful Children were to "pay their Fathers;" or the Official proclamation that they were beastly drunkards ought not to have appeared.

Should any one explain to the Aboriginal Chiefs, who have come here "to brighten the chain of Friendship," the libels with which government was insulting them, in their very presence, we should suppose "the talk" would not very much resemble the endearing interviews of "Fathers" and children. It would not be surprising were they to swear vengeance against their Grand-father JEFFERSON.

January 20.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Lamson has kindly favoured us with a Gibraltar paper of Nov. 9th.—It is filled with particulars of the Naval Victory off Cape-Trafalgar:—many of which we have before received.—Four of Lord Nelson's prizes were in that port. Of the 18 French line of battle ships engaged, the following is a correct account of their fate: *Five* got back to Cadiz, two of which were dismasted; *two* were burnt; *four* sunk; *two* wrecked on the coast; *four* were missing, *(those since taken by Capt. Straeban)* and *one* a prize in Gibraltar.

Of the *Fifteen* Spanish ships, *Five* got into Cadiz, dismasted and injured; *two* were sunk, *four* wrecked on the coast, *one* missing; and *three* prizes in Gibraltar.

The Glorioso, a Spanish 80 gun ship, which escaped after Sir Robert Calder's action, took shelter in Madeira, and had arrived at Malaga; where, we learn, the other missing Spanish ship had also arrived.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1806.

☞ We have no European News, from any quarter, later than given in our last.

FROM WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1805.

"There is now in this city, on a visit to our *Chief*, the Chiefs of twelve different tribes of our Louisiana, and other copper coloured Brethren. The Secretary of the Treasury has estimated their support while at the seat of Government, at the moderate sum of 18,000 dollars, including presents.—Members of Congress, and other Gentlemen, were last evening entertained with the exhibition of a *War dance*, War songs, War whoops, &c.—One of the Chiefs died soon after the close of the exhibition. Whether it was owing to his extraordinary exertions for the gratification of his white Brethren, or, to the rigid observance of the orders of the Secretary of War, or to the neglect of the observance of these orders, I have not been able to learn. I presume we shall have a funeral *A-la-mode d'Indiana*.—There is also an Ambassador from Tunis now residing here, at the expence of Government. His suite consists of ten or twelve Tunisians and Moors. They are continually attended by a guard from the Marine Corps. It may, with truth, be said, there never were a greater number of *Foreigners* of DISTINCTION in this place, than at the present time. An improvement in court manners is expected."

JANUARY 11, 1806.

"CLOSED DOORS.—*Monday* the doors of the House of Representatives were closed, to the exclusion of the auditors. *Tuesday* they were again closed—*Wednesday* they were closed—*Thursday* they were closed—and *yesterday* the doors were closed from an early hour till late in the afternoon.

"Something of very great importance must certainly be on the carpet, or the time of the House would not be occupied so constantly in secret deliberations. And what is greatly to their honor, not a whisper is heard out of doors relative to the business which has so earnestly engaged their attention. We most sincerely wish them a happy deliverance out of their difficulties.—All the energies of our government, and all the wisdom of its councils, are requisite to extricate our country from the degraded situation in which it is at present—Our seamen impressed by thousands, our merchants plundered, and insult added to injury in every quarter of the globe. These things should not be—and they ought not to be permitted with impunity by a free, powerful, and independent nation."

The conduct of Gen. ARMSTRONG, on the subject of our commercial Claims against France, has excited the astonishment and indignation of every class of American citizens. It seems to have been reserved for this gentleman "to establish the monstrous doctrine, that the property of his countrymen, when insured, is free game for every cruizer on the ocean; and that insurers are not entitled to redress, because, forsooth, they perchance have realized a handsome profit on some fortunate voyages."

The ordinary revenue of the United States for 1806, is estimated at 12 500,000 dollars, the Mediterranean Fund, arrears of internal duties, direct tax &c. will produce 1,000,000 dolls. the specie in the treasury 4,575 000 dolls. Making 18,075 000 dollars, at the service of the government for 1806.—The permanent expences are estimated at 11,150 000 dollars, the extraordinary demands for 1806, amount to 4,000 000 dolls.—making together 15 150,000 dollars.—Leaving 2,625 000 dollars unappropriated.

M'Kean's Inaugural Speech.—Governor M'Kean made a very short speech to the legislature of Pennsylvania, on his late inauguration: But the following extract will shew that it is full of *pith*. After mentioning the opposition which was made to his re-election, "by artful combinations to impair the confidence of the people; or by groundless slander to destroy an honest reputation," he says,

"If therefore in the course of a short retrospect, you should discover, that the press has been contaminated by the foulest pollutions; that political incendiaries, just landed on our shores, attempt to acquire for sinister purposes, the mastery of the passions and prejudices of the people; nay, that the influence of Legislative names have been insidiously employed in the paltry practices of party;—I pray you, by all the force of precept, as I know you will, by all the weight of example, to resist and repel the danger, with which such proceedings threaten the fame, the honor and the tranquility of the state."

A writer in the Richmond Enquirer, a paper said to be the mouth piece of the Executive, observes that had it not been that France and Spain were engaged in the present European contest, we should have been obliged to recede Louisiana to Spain, or go to war with both those powers. The writer of this is said to be Mr. Randolph. If the above be true, we may presume that our tenure in peaceable possession will continue just as long as the close of the present European war.

The last accounts from France mentioned, that Mr. Bowdoin, our deputed Minister to Madrid, was at Paris.

The Rochefort squadron, of four sail of the line and six frigates, are said to have arrived at Martinique.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

The English papers seize every occasion to do justice to the Heroes, Statesmen, and Patriots of the United States. The *London "Courier,"* of the 30th of *October* 1805, contains the following *Anecdote*;—which we do not recollect to have ever before seen.

Anecdote of the late General WASHINGTON.—One REUBEN ROUZY, of *Virginia*, owed the General about 1000*l.* While President of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant, who was taken to jail. He had a considerable landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in *Virginia* for debts, unless at the discretion of the person.—He had a large family, and for the sake of his children, preferred lying in jail to selling his land. A friend hinted to him that probably General WASHINGTON did not know any thing of the proceeding, and that it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances He did so, and the very next post from *Philadelphia*, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a *severe reprimand* to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor ROUZY was, in consequence, restored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night without presenting prayers to Heaven for their "beloved WASHINGTON." Providence smiled upon the labors of the grateful family, and, in a few years, ROUZY enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the 1000*l.* with interest at the feet of this truly great man. WASHINGTON reminded him that the debt was discharged: ROUZY replied, the debt of his family to the father of their country and preserver of their parent, could never be discharged; and the General, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only, however, to divide it amongst ROUZY's children, which he immediately did.

MARRIED.—In this town, on the 16th inst. Mr. *Samuel Allen*, to Miss *Damaris Carr*, daughter of Mr. Samuel Carr.

DIED.—In this town, on the 17th inst. aged 78 years, Mrs. *Elizabeth Cole*, relict of Col. Edward Cole, and daughter of Mr. John Browne, merchant, both late of Newport, and characters well known and respected before the American Revolution.

—On Monday last, after a short but very severe illness, in the 65th year of his age, Capt. *Peleg Wood*, a very worthy and respectable citizen.—His funeral will be this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late dwelling-house in Thames-street, which his relations and friends are requested to attend, without further invitation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 24.

ENTERED,
NONE.

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Sloop Hiram, Brownell, Africa
Sloop Fame, Justin, New-York

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THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'y.*

Newport, January 24, 1806.

POETRY.

☞ THE following has been publiſhed, in Vermont, as original. It is no ordinary ſpecimen of blank verification; and happily combines the ſublime morality of COWPER, with the life-giving fancy of THOMPSON.

A WINTER PIECE.

"Dread WINTER *comes at laſt to cloſe the ſcene."*

YES, WINTER comes!
'Tis but a moment ſince the ſmiling SPRING
On Zephyr's downy wing rejoicing came,
And op'd and kiſs'd the coyly bluſhing roſe.
Then nature from her ſleep awoke ſerene,
And dreſs'd herſelf anew.—At his approach,
Tall hills of ſnow ran down with gratitude;
The lofty mountains rais'd their melting heads,
And, in the face of Heaven, wept for joy:
The little riv'lets ran to find the ſea,
And join to ſwell the thankful ſong of praiſe.
But, ah! their joys were ſhort! their ſongs have ceas'd,
All nature ſleeps again, dread WINTER's here—
The Lapland Giant comes with pendent ice,
Chill horror ſhooting from his gelid chin;
Nor lakes, nor ſeas, can ſtop his rough career:—
He builds his bridge acroſt old ocean's breaſt.
Affrighted, SOL retires with haſty ſtrides,
And dares not but obliquely downward look,
On his once conquer'd, now his conquering foe.
The earth is all in weeds of mourning clad,
To wail the loſs of her departed friend;
Th' unconquer'd evergreen is left alone,
And nods defiance to the northern blaſts.

This mirror paints the fate of changing man,
This moment youth, with all its op'ning charms,
In playful mood, ſits laughing in his face;
His ſwelling heart now beats with ſanguine hope
Of ſatisfying bliſs, and full blown joy:
He hugs himſelf in this fantaſtic dream,
And thinks that nought can blaſt the vernal flow'r,
But while anticipation gilds the wing of hope,
The frigid hand of TIME with furrows deep
His forehead ploughs; and blights the pleaſing view.
"Then let fair VIRTUE's ſeed in youth be ſown;
"'Twill prove an evergreen in hoary age,
"And flouriſh in the WINTER of our years:—
"'Twill waft us to the realms of peace and love,
"To taſte th' extatic bliſs of ſaints on high;
"There happineſs will ſpring without alloy,
"And ſeraphs chaunt their never-ending ſtrains."

SONG,

Written by T. G. FESSENDEN, Eſq. at a few hours' notice, for the NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY of the State of New-York, and ſung, in that city, on the 21ſt December, 1805, at the celebration of the 185th Anniverſary of the firſt landing of the Coloniſts in Plymouth.

TUNE—ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

WHILE round the full board, in feſtivity's glee,
The ſons of New-England all joyous aſſemble,
Let us ſwear to live ever united and free,
That our friends may rejoice, and our enemies tremble;
For friendſhip careſt,
In each patriot breaſt,
Shall ſweeten enjoyment—give pleaſure its zeſt:—
And the virtues approving ſhall ſanction the plan
Which ſtrengthens their empire and dignifies man.

This day did our fathers, on Plymouth's bleak coaſt,
The corner ſtone place of an empire's foundation;
The manſion of Freedom—of Patriots the boaſt—
The nurſery of Heroes—the world's admiration!
From them while we trace
Our illuſtrious race,
Their merits from mem'ry may Time ne'er deface:
While the virtues approving ſhall ſanction the plan
Which ſtrengthens their empire and dignifies man.

Ye Sages and Patriots, whom Liberty fir'd,
The great Architects of American glory—
Whoſe names and achievements for ages admir'd,
Shall be burniſh'd by bards, and be blazon'd in ſtory:
To us, ſainted ſires,
Impart your own fires,
When Freedom commands, and when Glory inſpires;
While ſeraphs approving, new triumphs ſhall plan,
And New-England Heroes lead Victory's van.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXVIII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON PLEASURE.

THE wiſdom of Demoſthenes was admirable in the anſwer he returned to the Corinthian Lais, "I would not buy repentance at ſo dear a rate." Surely pleaſure is lawful, and God at firſt did ordain it for uſe, and if we take it as it was provided for us, we take it without a ſting, but when in the meaſure or manner we exceed, we ſully the pure ſtream.—As every diſhoneſt action is but an earneſt laid down for grief, ſo vice is the infallible fore-runner of wretchedneſs; on the beſt conditions it brings repentance and torment too.

I like thoſe pleaſures that are legitimated by the bounty of heaven, after which no fancied goblin upbraids the ſenſe for uſing them: ſuch may be dreamt over and not diſturb my ſleep; the uſe of them is like taking off the parching of the ſummer ſun by bathing in a pure and chryſtal fountain; while unlawful pleaſures, though they look fair and attractive, carry a venomous quality with them.

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And the higheſt Price given for
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Houſe-Bruſhes; Shoe-Bruſhes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Beſt Superfine FLOUR.
An aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.
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BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.

ALSO,
A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

To SEAMEN.
Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere)

The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland the Weſt-India Iſlands and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particular Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN,

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new GOODS, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, *Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec* 13, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,
And poſſeſſion immediately given,

STORE, No. 78, Thames ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805

FOR SALE,

ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.

Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money.—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

TO BE LET,
And entered the 15th of February next,

THAT large, commodious Houſe and Garden-Lot, formerly the property of *Auguſtus Johnston*, Eſq. now in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *William Wood*.—For terms apply to
JOHN FREEBODY.
Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

BRISTOL HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs the Public, and his former Customers,

THAT he has opened a genteel TAVERN and BOARDING-HOUSE, at the ſign of the HOPE, in a ſpacious building erected by the Briſtol Inſurance Company for that purpoſe, with a convenient STABLE, and in a central part of the town.—Where Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on good accommodations.—☞ Every attention will be given, and the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged, by

RICHARD BARKER.
Briſtol, Dec. 11, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogſheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,
At his Shoe-Store, No. 114, *Thames-Street,*
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Philadelphia Calf-Skins, which he will ſell by the dozen or ſingle ſkin.—He has alſo received, a ſupply of very neat Boot Legs, ſuitable for the Weſt-India Market, among which are 60 pair ſuitable for Suwarrow Boots.—He has on Hand, a general ſupply of Shoes as uſual, by Wholeſale or Retail, of almoſt every deſcription.
December 20, 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congreſs, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform thoſe who have not paid their tax, that unleſs they make an immediate ſettlement with the Collector, their eſtates muſt be advertiſed for ſale.

JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st District.
Collector's Office, Dec. 18, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for ale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

WALTER CORNELL,
No. 106, *Thames-Street,*
Has for Sale,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of Engliſh Watches, and one box Engliſh Fowling Pieces, of a ſuperior quality.
Newport, 29th of 12th mon. 1805.

ELAM VILLE BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
in North-Kingstown.

CLASS THE SECOND.

SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c at the ſeſſion thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raiſing the ſum of One Thouſand Dollars: to be appropriated to building a Bridge acroſs the Salt-Water Creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingſtown The ſubſcribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, preſent to the public the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars*
1	of	100	is	100
1		50		50
2	of	20	are	40
10		7		70
10		5		50
30		4		120
50		3		150
410		2		820
		Dollars,		1400
200 *Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,*				200
1600 Tickets, at 1 Dollar, are				1600

The prizes ſubject to no deduction
All the Prizes to be paid in caſh, 60 days after the drawing is completed—Thoſe prizes not demanded within 6 months, will be deemed as generouſly given for the benefit of the Bridge.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*
North-Kingstown, Nov. 6, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,
Book-Binder and Stationer,

HAS taken the Chamber over Meſſrs. *Mein* and *Rogers* Store, No 77, Thames-ſtreet, where the Book-binding Buſineſs will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without ſpring backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above buſineſs will be executed with punctuality and diſpatch.

He has for Sale,

An aſſortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-ſtands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.

POETRY.

☞ THE following has been publiſhed, in Vermont, as original. It is no ordinary ſpecimen of blank verſification; and happily combines the ſublime morality of COWPER, with the life-giving fancy of THOMPSON.

A WINTER PIECE.

"*Dread* WINTER *comes at laſt to cloſe the ſcene.*"

YES, WINTER comes!
'Tis but a moment ſince the ſmiling SPRING
On Zephyr's downy wing rejoicing came,
And op'd and kiſs'd the coyly bluſhing roſe.
Then nature from her ſleep awoke ſerene,
And dreſs'd herſelf anew.—At his approach,
Tall hills of ſnow ran down with gratitude;
The lofty mountains rais'd their melting heads,
And, in the face of Heaven, wept for joy:
The little riv'lets ran to find the ſea,
And join to ſwell the thankful ſong of praiſe.
But, ah! their joys were ſhort! their ſongs have ceas'd,
All nature ſleeps again, dread WINTER's here—
The Lapland Giant comes with pendent ice,
Chill horror ſhooting from his gelid chin;
Nor lakes, nor ſeas, can ſtop his rough career:—
He builds his bridge acroſt old ocean's breaſt.
Affrighted, SOL retires with haſty ſtrides,
And dares not but obliquely downward look,
On his once conquer'd, now his conquering foe.
The earth is all in weeds of mourning clad,
To wail the loſs of her departed friend;
Th' unconquer'd evergreen is left alone,
And nods defiance to the northern blaſts.

This mirror paints the fate of changing man,
This moment youth, with all its op'ning charms,
In playful mood, ſits laughing in his face;
His ſwelling heart now beats with ſanguine hope
Of ſatisfying bliſs, and full blown joy:
He hugs himſelf in this fantaſtic dream,
And thinks that nought can blaſt the vernal flow'r,
But while anticipation gilds the wing of hope,
The frigid hand of TIME with furrows deep
His forehead ploughs; and blights the pleaſing view.
"Then let fair VIRTUE's ſeed in youth be ſown;
"'Twill prove an evergreen in hoary age,
"And flouriſh in the WINTER of our years:—
"'Twill waft us to the realms of peace and love,
"To taſte th' extatic bliſs of ſaints on high;
"There happineſs will ſpring without alloy,
"And ſeraphs chaunt their never-ending ſtrains."

SONG,

Written by T. G. FESSENDEN, Eſq. at a few hours' notice, for the NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY of the State of New-York, and ſung, in that city, on the 21ſt December, 1805, at the celebration of the 185th Anniverſary of the firſt landing of the Coloniſts in Plymouth.

TUNE—ANACREON IN HEAVEN.

WHILE round the full board, in feſtivity's glee,
The ſons of New-England all joyous aſſemble,
Let us ſwear to live ever united and free,
That our friends may rejoice, and our enemies tremble;
For friendſhip careſt,
In each patriot breaſt,
Shall ſweeten enjoyment—give pleaſure its reſt:—
And the virtues approving ſhall ſanction the plan
Which ſtrengthens their empire and dignifies man.

This day did our fathers, on Plymouth's bleak coaſt,
The corner ſtone place of an empire's foundation;
The manſion of Freedom—of Patriots the boaſt—
The nurſery of Heroes—the world's admiration!
From them while we trace
Our illuſtrious race,
Their merits from mem'ry may Time ne'er deface:
While the virtues approving ſhall ſanction the plan
Which ſtrengthens their empire and dignifies man.

Ye Sages and Patriots, whom Liberty fir'd,
The great Architects of American glory—
Whoſe names and achievements for ages admir'd,
Shall be burniſh'd by bards, and be blazon'd in ſtory:
To us, ſainted ſires,
Impart your own fires,
When Freedom commands, and when Glory inſpires;
While ſeraphs approving, new triumphs ſhall plan,
And New-England Heroes lead Victory's van.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXVIII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON PLEASURE.

THE wiſdom of Demoſthenes was admirable in the anſwer he returned to the Corinthian Lais, "I would not buy repentance at ſo dear a rate." Surely pleaſure is lawful, and God at firſt did ordain it for uſe, and if we take it as it was provided for us, we take it without a ſting, but when in the meaſure or manner we exceed, we ſully the pure ſtream.—As every diſhoneſt action is but an earneſt laid down for grief, ſo vice is the infallible fore-runner of wretchedneſs; on the beſt conditions it brings repentance and torment too.

I like thoſe pleaſures that are legitimated by the bounty of heaven, after which no fancied goblin upbraids the ſenſe for uſing them: ſuch may be dreamt over and not diſturb my ſleep; the uſe of them is like taking off the parching of the ſummer ſun by bathing in a pure and chryſtal fountain; while unlawful pleaſures, though they look fair and attractive, carry a venomous quality with them.

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And the higheſt Price given for
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Molaſſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boſton Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Freſh caſk Raiſins; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Caſſia; Alſpice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glaſſes.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4 and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
Houſe-Bruſhes; Shoe-Bruſhes; 1 box Ticklin burghs.
Beſt Superfine FLOUR.
An aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.
Alſo a good aſſortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement.

TO BE LET,
The upper part of a Dwelling-Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into ſaid kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.
Newport, January 8, 1806.

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Ruſſia and Raven's Duck.
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

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Reſpectfully inform the Public,
THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL, on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by ſingle and double Entry, &c—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.
☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.
Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

NOTICE.
THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the Houſe and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Auſtin*, is poſtponed, till ſome future day, of which Notice will be given.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargе; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.
By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.
THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,
For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.
ALSO,
A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,
PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

To SEAMEN.
Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)
The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;
Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.
ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:
Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland the Weſt-India Iſlands and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particular Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers, &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.
LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,
And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude,
The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

TO LET,
A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to
JOB SHEARMAN,
Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new GOODS, bought with Caſh at Boſton—Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, *Thames-Street,*
BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do. or do.
Iſle of-France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec* 13, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

FOR SALE,
And poſſeſſion immediately given,
STORE, No. 78, Thames ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated ſtores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805

FOR SALE,
ONE of the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport; ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, between the markets, having a large ſtore in front, a bake-houſe with an excellent oven, a pump of water, a ſmall garden, two dwelling-rooms on the lower-floor, five chambers, &c. &c.
Indeed it is ſeldom that we ſee an eſtate, poſſeſſing ſo many advantages, offered for ſo little money.—Pleaſe to enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. 29th of 11th mon 1805.

TO BE LET,
And entered the 15*th of February next,*
THAT large, commodious Houſe and Garden-Lot, formerly the property of *Auguſtus Johnston*, Eſq. now in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *William Wood*.—For terms apply to
JOHN FREEBODY.
Newport, Dec. 17, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf
FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions, &c. &c. neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

BRISTOL HOTEL.
The Subſcriber informs the Public, and his former Cuſtomers,
THAT he has opened a genteel TAVERN and BOARDING-HOUSE, at the ſign of the HOPE, in a ſpacious building erected by the Briſtol Inſurance Company for that purpoſe, with a convenient STABLE, and in a central part of the town.—Where Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on good accommodations.—☞ Every attention will be given, and the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged, by
RICHARD BARKER.
Briſtol, Dec. 11, 1805.

FOR SALE,
THIRTY Hogſheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

JOHN M. MANSFIELD,
At his Shoe-Store, No. 114, *Thames-Street,*
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Philadelphia Calf-Skins, which he will ſell by the dozen or ſingle ſkin.—He has alſo received, a ſupply of very neat Boot Legs, ſuitable for the Weſt-India Market, among which are 60 pair ſuitable for Suwarrow Boots.—He has on Hand, a general ſupply of Shoes as uſual, by Wholeſale or Retail, of almoſt every deſcription.
December 20, 1805.

NOTICE.
ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congreſs, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform thoſe who have not paid their tax, that unleſs they make an immediate ſettlement with the Collector, their eſtates muſt be adverтiſed for ſale.
JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1*st Diſtrict.*
Collector's Office, Dec. 18, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for ale,
AN aſſortment of genuine Wines
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

WALTER CORNELL,
No. 106, *Thames-Street,*
Has for Sale,
A COMPLETE Aſſortment of Engliſh Watches, and one box Engliſh Fowling Pieces, of a ſuperior quality.
Newport, 29th of 12th mon. 1805.

ELAM VILLE BRIDGE
LOTTERY,
in North-Kingstown.
CLASS THE SECOND.
SCHEME of a Lottery, granted by the Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c at the ſeſſion thereof, holden in June, 1805, for raiſing the ſum of One Thouſand Dollars: to be appropriated to building a Bridge acroſs the Salt-Water Creek, connecting Elam's Ville with Wickford, in North-Kingſtown The ſubſcribers being appointed Managers, and having given bonds as the law directs, preſent to the public the following

SCHEME.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
1	of	100	is	100
1		50		50
2	of	20	are	40
10		7		70
10		5		50
30		4		120
50		3		150
410		2		820
		Dollars,		1400
200 Dollars for the benefit of the Lottery,				200
1600 Tickets, at 1 Dollar, are				1600

The prizes ſubject to no deduction
All the Prizes to be paid in caſh, 60 days after the drawing is completed—Thoſe prizes not demanded within 6 months, will be deemed as generouſly given for the benefit of the Bridge.
PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*
North-Kingstown, Nov. 6, 1805.

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery, are for Sale at the office of the Newport Mercury.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,
Book-Binder and Stationer,
HAS taken the Chamber over Meſſrs. *Mein* and *Rogers* Store, No 77, Thames-ſtreet, where the Book-binding Buſineſs will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without ſteel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above buſineſs will be executed with punctuality and diſpatch.
He has for Sale,
An aſſortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-ſtands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.